(b) The details of budget allocation and expenditure incurred under IEPF during the last three years are as under:—

(Rs.)

Financial Year	Budget	Expenditure
2002-2003	3,02,00,000	1,79,40,000
2003-2004	3,00,00,000	2,83,55,000
2004-2005	3,00,00,000	1,63,37,684

(c) The transfer of IEPF to SEBI was taken up with the MCA which held the view that the IEPF having been set up under the provisions of the Comapnies Act, 1956, is appropriately administered by them.

Legal action against banks defaulters

†2155. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Banks have to take legal action against those people who do not return loans taken from the Nationalised Banks;

(b) if so, the details of cases in which the legal action has been taken to realise loans during the last three years together with the details of amount involved in each case, bank-wise;

(c) whether loans have been returned as a result of this legal action; and

(d) if so, amount received by Banks as payment during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir, Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have stipulated certain steps for recovery of loans, which, *inter-alia,* include evolving and implementing a recovery policy by banks, filing of suits in civil courts/DRTs, issue of notices under SARFAESI Act, 2002, compromise settlement and monitoring and follow up of NPAs at various levels. The public sector banks have been advised to take effective measures for expenditious recovery of dues from the borrowers in NPA accounts.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited is maintaining a database on suit-filed accounts of Rs. 1 Crore and above non suit-filed accounts (wilful defaulters) of Rs. 25 Lacs and above. The information can be accessed at CIBIL website *www.cibil.com*. The information is based on an application developed to enable the users to access data through a parameterised search process across banks and companies at various geographical locations. As reported by Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), upto 31.03.2005, a total of more than 82,000 cases were filed in various DRTs involving an amount of Rs. 1,70,800 crore. Out of these, 52,968 cases have been disposed off and an amount of Rs. 16,905 crore has been recovered.

(c) and (d) The total amount recovered by the public sector banks during the year 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 is Rs. 18,730 crore, Rs. 20,705 crore and Rs. 20,519 crore respectively, which includes actual recovery, recovery through upgradation and amount of compromise/write-offs.

Recovery of due amount of taxes

†2156. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due amount of total taxes was Rs. 99,698 crore by the end of year 2004-2005;

(b) if not, what is the actual amount;

(c) whether it is also a fact that out of this due amount Rs. 7,083 crore had been recovered by a Task Force constituted in August, 2004;

(d) if not, the quantum of this amount and the total amount written-off during the above year; and

(e) whether in view of this, the present system of tax recovery needs an improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 98,612 crores was outstanding as arrears of direct taxes at the end of financial year 2004-05.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.